

ANIMAL SURGERY.

RAPID STRIDES MADE IN A NEW PROFESSION.

With Glass Eyes and Wooden Legs—Famous Veterinarian's Story—The Use of Anesthetics.

FORMERLY the hostler was the medicine man of the stable, and broken horses were cured by a special bullet, but that time has passed. The veterinary surgeon, of today is usually an educated man, carefully trained in a school of medicine and surgery. He is a man with the nerve of a surgeon and with the delicacy of touch. He follows all the methods of his friends who know nothing about horses and all about men. He makes lots of money and usually has a free clinic for the poor, at which he treats gratuitously all the ill horse flesh he is heir to. Very few people are aware that operations of all sorts, similar to those performed on humanity where it isn't feeling well, are adopted and performed on the lower animals who contribute in no small way to man's comfort.

When a veterinary surgeon performs a difficult and painful operation he is in no way handicapped by the want of appliances and instruments. Those were provided long ago. He has an operating table to which the most powerful and fractious horse may be strapped immovable. That table is quite an affair in itself, and its machinery, ropes and levers make it as easily manipulated as if it weighed pounds instead of thousands.

The surgeon's dealing with a brute, however, is as merciful as it must be with a man. It is possible to strap a dumb creature and make it writhe under the knife, but it seldom does, and in every instance where a painful operation is performed anesthetics are administered. Members of the medical fraternity know the danger in the use of anesthetics, but they do not know them as the veterinary surgeon does. In their use on brutes the greatest care must be taken. It is sometimes a very serious matter to restore a man under such circumstances by artificial respiration, but to do so with a horse is a physical impossibility. The bulk of the animal is too great. Still anesthetics are used and almost always with success. In many operations it is possible to use only a local anesthetic. It is not many years since the medical profession received a boon in cocaine, and that drug has been called into play for the relief of animals lower in the scale than man.

Horses, like men, frequently become nervous and despondent, and both are fractions when an endeavor is made to perform an operation under such conditions. In the horse a local anesthetic is used. Frequently it is a spray of ether, again excessively cold water, or a hypodermic injection of cocaine. In most cases the result is gratifying.

But sometimes a general anesthetic must be given. The sensibility of the animal must be completely destroyed, and chloroform or ether, or a mixture of both is used. The animal in a few moments is insensible to pain. On a dog it is impossible to use ether, as the animal's heart will stand it. Chloroform, however, does not act in that way.

When the animal is under the influence of an anesthetic almost any operation known to medical science may be performed. Following the natural course of events and on the road to the greatest utility, surgery has attracted greatly more attention lately. Scarcely there is, as in the medical profession, less of experiment in it. It is definite, and when the surgeon begins with his knives he knows just what he is about to do.

Broken limbs and bones now form subjects of almost daily treatment. There are splints of iron, bandages and lotions and all sorts of appliances to mend the fracture and prevent the animal from injuring itself. Splinters, cuts, dogs, cows, monkeys, horses and almost every animal which has a limb to break can have it put together again. The scenes in a veterinary hospital are often very curious.

It frequently happens that a horse so fractures his leg that it is impossible to repair it. There is no course open but amputation. That plan is resorted to, and a wooden leg takes the place of that of flesh and bone. Such an operation costs a great deal, and is only made when the value of the animal warrants it. A horse which may have cost his owner thousands of dollars as he goes with four, if a fourth limb of wood may be secured. The joint in the leg forms no serious obstacle and can be provided for in the artificial limb. One hardly expects to hear of such an operation in connection with an animal, but it has been done in this city, and very successfully. During that operation no other than a local anesthetic was applied. When a search for an artificial eye was made it was discovered that none was to be had in this country, and the necessary optic had to be bought in Sweden.

It is a common thing for a veterinary surgeon to remove a cataract from an animal's eye. This affliction, which effectively blinds the animal, is common, little protection being afforded the eye. Not long ago horses so afflicted had to remain blind, but now the removal of a cataract from a horse's eye is no more difficult and quite as frequent as from the eye of a human being.

One of the most curious operations performed on a horse is that of tapping. The animal frequently suffers from internal gas, which swells it out to a great size. The only way to expel it is to allow the gas to escape. This is done by a peculiar instrument inserted in a sheath. It is plunged, sheath and knife, into the animal's side. The knife is then drawn out. It is so arranged that the point of the knife is uncovered and when it is removed passage is left for the gas to escape. As the gas leaves the horse's body a match is applied and for ten minutes—sometimes as long as fifteen and twenty minutes—the flame burns.

Perhaps the most dangerous of all the domestic animals when it is sick is the dog. The gentlest will bite, and a veterinary surgeon would think of performing no operation in which an anesthetic is not used without first muzzling the patient.

In endurance the cow is perhaps the best subject and can stand more than any of the other domestic animals. The others display more or less ability to stand the knife, but in them all there is more of less danger.

While surgery is by far the most important element in veterinary work it is not the only one. Medicine is extensively practiced, and in that as well as in surgery the lines of the medical practitioners are followed. Improvements are constantly being made in all directions. New appliances are being invented, new remedies tested and difficult operations undertaken. It is a field where the main consideration is to save money to the owner of animals. The purpose is essentially that of utility and experiment on many lines is possible.

In that way progress is more rapid, for where there is everything to gain and very little to lose the surgeon is ready to take more risks.

Snake Charming.
"Snake charming has become a common thing nowadays," said a professional snake handler the other day, "and the danger about the work is just sufficient to attract some people. Yes, there is always danger unless the poisonous fangs are extracted. It is almost impossible to charm, or rather drug, some species of snakes so that they can always be depended upon. They are a treacherous set, and more so when they have the poisonous fangs in their mouth. They know right away when these fangs have been extracted."

"They seem to lose their pride and ferocity, and they will try to sneak away rather than to offer defiance. I have seen a snake charmer take a snake ever brought from Florida cool down as tame as a lamb when its poison fang was taken out. Most of the snakes handled by charmers on the stage are harmless so far as poisoning any one is concerned. It should be a crime, too, to let those with the fangs in be exhibited."

"What are the secrets of snake charming? Oh, well, they are simple—simple as the most people imagine. In the first place, the snake to be handled is gorged with food so that it is sleepy and drowsy. "Then it is either drugged" so that its senses are dazed and quiet. Sometimes they are put in boxes containing ice, and the cold puts them into a semi-torpid condition. In either case the snake is very gentle, and only one-half in possession of its senses. Then the snake charmer uses certain motions in handling the reptile, and by dint of dexterity and strength the snake is easily passed from hand to hand and allowed to coil its slimy length over arms, legs and body. The exhibitor, however, must be constantly on the alert. When the snake becomes too lively it is time to replace it in the box."

The hand must always grasp it at certain places where the head can be guided and held from the body. This is the hardest thing the charmer has to learn, but it comes with practice. If handling a reptile with the poisonous fangs in one must be strong and in perfect health. Any nervousness or timidity might cost him his life. The grasp and movements must be precise and accurate. There is no room for hesitancy or uncertainty, and the strain on one's system during the performance is great. The charmer is really toying with death—and death in one of its most horrible forms."—Philadelphia Times.

Paper-Making Materials.
Almost everything in the vegetable kingdom, with large additions from the animal and mineral, will furnish the raw material for the making of paper. The only question is whether it can be reduced at allowable expense. Bark, hick, hides and bones, lime, slugs, coals, and a wooden nap, things from divers places, go into paper. The mining of clay for paper-makers' use is a very considerable industry of itself. The clay adds to the body and finish of the paper, and likewise to the profit. Paper has been made of wood, hay and stubble, of mummies' and hornets' nests. The list of paper-making materials includes about 400 items. It would be costly to catalogue the materials of which paper cannot be made. Almost anything can be used except nails, needles and pearl buttons, feathers, pigiron and syntax, the only question being the cost of reducing the stuff to pulp.

In the ages B. C. the "reeds" lorded it over the paper-maker, and even for 800 of the years of our Lord the papyrus reed held its own. Then for ten centuries the lowly and despised rag was king. But kings are a little passe, and now wood is "boss," or at least divides the empire. The supply of "paper reeds" is exhausted, the supply of rags will not begin to equal the demand; a substitute must be found, and for it we go to the forests.

Wood pulp has achieved a mighty revolution in the art of paper-making, and the revolution is not ended. The waste has used wood paper for memorial pages, but man has been slow to use it as a fiber. The invention was finally suggested by observing a wasp's nest made of wood transformed into paper. In the search for a substitute for rags, wood has been experimented with in many places, but for many years, but to Frederick Gottlob Keller, of Saxony, is the credit of the invention about 1845.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Average Woman Lives Longer Than the Average Man.

All medical authorities hold that fruits are essential to prolongation of life.

Attempts have been made to counteract motoritis, because they are so valuable, but without success.

According to the tracks found in a stone quarry in Connecticut, a bird with a foot eleven inches in length inhabited those parts.

Dr. Brown-Sequard says that pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, especially in front of the right ear, will stop a fit of coughing.

The hydrographic office at Washington is disposed to attribute the heat and drought in Europe this season to the scarcity of icebergs in the North Atlantic.

The Chicago Common Council has empowered the Mayor of the city to negotiate for the erection of garbage crematories of a capacity of 100,000 tons a day.

Criminals are usually of weak physical organization. In 1885 sixty-seven per cent. of the men in French prisons and sixty per cent. of the women were sent to the hospital at some time during the period of incarceration.

The narrowest part of the Strait of Florida, through which the Gulf Stream flows at the rate of five knots an hour, is fifty miles wide, and has a mean depth of 350 fathoms. If this were stopped up the climate of the United States in winter would be totally changed.

A recently constructed submarine boat, destined for the French Navy, is moved by electricity, carries a crew of twelve men, and can remain under water for two hours. It is planned to lodge under an enemy's vessel a torpedo powerful enough to break a big steamer in two.

A. D. Rietzen, in a recently published paper in the Astronomical Journal on a new method for determining the direction of the sun's motion through space, concludes that he has obtained results which not only show the reality of such motion, but that its rate is 10.9 miles per second.

After two years' trial with pine, oak and greenheart in the San Carlos Company's arsenal basin at Fort Sida, it has been found that while the pine and oak are almost entirely destroyed by the "larvae," or borer worm, the greenheart has suffered no injury whatever. This wood is a native of British Guiana.

Experiments with a bicycle fitted with a small chemical tank and fired at will by a small South Boston fire company. The bicycle has cushion tires and its whole outfit weighs about sixty pounds. The tank holds about two gallons of chemical, which amounts to an extinguisher to about twelve pairs of wheels.

It is popularly supposed that the sudden downfall which usually follows a bright flash of lightning is in some way caused by the flash. Meteorologists have proven that this is not the case, and that, exactly to the contrary, it is not only possible but highly probable that the sudden increased precipitation is the real cause of the flash.

A Mean Trick.
A lawyer defending a promissory note went to lunch, leaving his books and citations on the table in the court room. The opposing counsel sneaked back into the room and changed the places of all his book marks. In the afternoon the lawyer, taking up his books, referred the court to his authorities. His lordship noted every volume and page carefully and took the case under consideration. In rendering his opinion he said:

"I was inclined, after hearing the argument of counsel for the defendant, to non-suit plaintiff, but I find, after referring to the authorities quoted by counsel, none of them bear on this case, and I am led to think that the gentleman has willfully been trying to insult the court. He has referred me to an action of an Irishman who sued the proprietor of a monkey for damages for biting him, to a case of arson, one of forgery, two of petty larceny and three divorce cases, none of which bear on action to recover on a promissory note. Perhaps the grossest insult to the court is referring to 'Duckworth vs. Boagman,' an action charging defendant with breach of promise. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs."

The lawyer never knew what the matter was, and to this day the Judge was out of his mind.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Curious Indian Relic.
Not long ago there was dug up in Ashland a curious stone with some dim and rude inscription upon it. It being shown to an old Oregon pioneer he pronounced it a tennawee stone, well known to the Indians as a relic of the ancient Indian priests.

It has holes in the upper corners by which it may be hung upon the priest's neck. It carries upon it a picture of the sacred wigwam, and at one end of the wigwam stands the totem pole, on the top of which a little flag was hung that warned the evil spirits off while the priest performed his divine functions in the sacred house or wigwam.

This tennawee may coincide with the breastplate of the Ephod, worn by the ancient Hebrew priests, so that the picture of the wigwam on this stone may represent the primary ancestor of all the temples ever dedicated in the world, and all flags and liberty poles of all ages and countries may possibly be the lineal descendants of the original totem represented on the stone. Probably this Ashland stone is the only one of the kind now in existence.—Ashland (Oregon) Tidings.

Big California Roses.
N. W. Souder has upon his desk a mammoth rose of the Houcha Coucha variety. It measures six inches across, while exactly two feet of tape is required to find the circumference. This extra large specimen was grown upon a bush which has yielded some forty blossoms almost as large as this one.—Petalinga (Cal.) Courier.

Of the 206,000,000 natives of India but 2,000,000 can speak English, the language of the rulers.

A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persuasiveness by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalies which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrhoeal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-producing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost powder, nor to urge the use of their powders made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this class.

Baking powders made from chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of sweet and delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and wholesome ingredients or they must be labeled entirely.

Dr. Edson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic or leavening gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when combined together between the teeth in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form carbonic acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the use of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

Animal Statistics.
Russia stands at the head of the list in the matter of having the largest number of horses in the world—20,000,000. The United States stands second with a horse population of 16,000,000. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, however, the Argentine republic surpasses, as there are more horses than people. From the latest accessible figures the Argentine republic has five head of cattle to every man, woman and child.

Italy, with a population of 30,000,000 people, has only 720,000 horses; Spain has 1,500,000 mules and donkeys. Spain has one horse to every sixty people—about 3,000,000 of horses. The "gay cavaliers" of Spain still ride on donkeys.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have 2,000,000 horses. The United States has a larger proportion of pigs to the human population than any other country. Ireland has always been considered the Utopia of the pig. The United States wears, however, the "blue ribbon" as to greatest number. She owns 46,000,000 swine.

Animals in par excellence the country of the sheep. The population is 3,000,000 people, and the number of sheep is 62,000,000—twenty sheep to every man, woman and child. The United States has a sheep population numbering about 47,000,000.

The United States and British India have about the same number of head of cattle—52,000,000.

The Congressional Directory.
The Congressional Directory shows that there are twenty-two Representatives in the house of foreign birth. There is only one negro. Ireland furnishes eight members, five of these being in the New York delegation. Germany gives four, Canada three, Norway two, Florida, with three Congressmen, has no native Floridians on the floor. Georgia furnishes five members of the House have worked on farms, thirty-two have taught schools, eight were printers' apprentices, four were sailors, two were telegraph operators, four have been blacksmiths, three have been shoemakers, and two carpenters. There are in the House eighty-seven graduates of colleges and thirty-one whose college course was cut off. Of the three hundred and seven have practiced law. Forty-two members were in the Union army and forty-seven in the Confederate army.

FRUIT-EATING BATS ARE MENACING TO AUSTRALIAN FARMERS AS THE RABBIT. They call them flying foxes, when they advance upon orchards of evenings. Another great annoyance to farmers in Australia is the poisonous nettle, or "stinging tree." It is so poisonous that if its heart-shaped leaves are only put in motion they cause one to sneeze. They are covered with nettles on both sides and a sting from them gives great pain. Horses wounded by them roll over as if mad with pain, and if they do not at once receive attention they will in this way kill themselves.

There are nine kinds of currency authorized by the United States Government, as follows: Gold coin, silver coin, gold certificates, silver certificates, legal tender notes, national bank notes, Treasury notes of 1890, subsidiary coin and minor coin.

RELIGIOUS READING.

THEY WILL BE DONE.

We need not know it all our way is right—with these alone is day. From out the darkness's troubled life, Above the storm our prayers we lift. They will be done!

The flesh may fail, the heart may faint, But who are we to make complaint, Or dare to plead, in times like these, The weakness of our love or cause? They will be done!

We take with solemn thankfulness Our burden up, nor ask it less, And count it joy that even we, May suffer, serve, and glorify in these. Whose will be done!

Though dim as yet in tint and line We trace thy picture's wise design, And thank thee that our age supplies Its dark relief of sacrifice. They will be done!

If for the age to come, this hour Of trial hath victorious power, And hast by thee, our present pain, Be Liberty's eternal gain. They will be done!

Strike, then the Master, we thy keys, The authors of the best of these, The minor of thy loftier strains, Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain, They will be done!

—[Whittier.]

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST.
It is the price which He has given for the flock—the church. A ransom of no common value was needed, and He counts His blood so precious as to be sacrificed for us.

So precious does God esteem it, that He deems it sufficient to pay all legal demands in full, to magnify the law, so that it becomes as righteous a thing in God to acquit as to condemn the sinner.

So precious does God esteem it, that on account of it He throws open the gates of heaven, as it is written, "having blood to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus." It is the blood that has prevailed to open up this way to unhindered entrance, to read the veil, and now it is safe for the sinner to enter in, and it is honorable for God to admit him.

His precious blood is not given for us, but for the blood that is there to prevent this. He does not need to be alarmed, or shrink back, for that blood, which we have given, will give him all liberty and boldness in coming, moving that terror of a guilty conscience which would keep him back, enabling him to come with a true heart, and in full assurance of faith, having his heart sprinkled from an evil conscience, and his body washed with pure water.

So precious does God esteem it, that on account of it alone, without any other quarter, He can forgive, justify, accept even the chief of sinners.

So precious does He esteem it, that because of it He can come in and make His abode with the soul-dwelling in us, as His own temple. It is the dwelling of the blood upon the soul (which takes place so soon as we take God's word for its efficacy), that makes it fit for being the tabernacle of the Holy One.

So precious does He esteem it, that He makes it the answer to the various doubts and perplexing questions of the sinner, and He would entangle the soul, either when coming to God, or after it has come. Do the sins of the past weigh upon his conscience, he says, Behold the blood! Do sins of personal unworthiness darken it? He says, Behold the blood! Do sins of general uncleanness, in that it is that which makes up the blood of all sinners, wash it? Do iniquities prevail—rushing in like a flood through every avenue of the heart, the expression of the blood, "I cleanse them from all sin."

So precious does He esteem it, that on account of its rejection He will condemn the sinner, and he who had known his sin, to great, that the world's doom will hang on this. "Counting the blood of the covenant an unholy thing," or treating it as if it were such, will be the cause of their being punished of which the apostle speaks so awfully, as overhauling the unbelieving soul. Even now, as he is condemning the sinner, he is a despoiler of the blood. For this the "wrath of God abideth on him."

SIMPLY TRUSTING.
Doubts ever and anon come to the best of us. They often teach us to trust more, and rest more confidently in the arms of Jesus.

Entering the house of a sick person some time ago I saw this forlorn creature, on a couch lay a woman, a little past middle life, wasting away with consumption.

Heard in the church, converted in girlhood days, faithful to every interest of home and church, her life had been one of sweet trust in the Master.

But doubt began to enter her mind, and she questioned her salvation. We read, sang and prayed with her, but still she seemed fearful. A good brother who had accompanied me and who had known her, pointed to her the simplicity of trusting:

"Calling her by name he said, 'Catherine, do you remember when Maggie, pointing to a faithful daughter, was a little girl, how you would put her high up on the stairway and call out to her, 'Maggie, get down from there! We would start at the foot of the stairs and beg her to jump, but she would not because she was afraid we might not catch her? And by and by we would go up to stand aside, and you would place yourself where we had been and looking up to the child would say, 'Catherine, get down from the top of the stairs, and don't you remember now, even before your arms were extended to receive her, she would without any hesitation, and you would catch her? And you would reach out and catch her?'"

"You told us it was because she trusted you, and we knew it to be so. Now Catherine, you have been trying to get up on the stairs just in the same way. Can't you do it? Just let go everything like fear and doubt, and let yourself fall into the arms of the Saviour who is waiting to receive you, and keep you from all fear of self and the world."

"As that all I can do is to trust in Him," she answered. "His everlasting arms are underneath you." For a moment her face lighted up with joy, as she said, "I've done it, and I am saved!"

"Safe in the arms of Jesus, Safe on His gentle breast, Such, dear reader, was an actual occurrence. In a few days she died triumphantly, saved by true Divine.

Are you doubting? Are you fearing? Can't you trust the Saviour? Let go all and fall into the arms of him who said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Trust him just now and he will rid you of your doubts; for he saves to the uttermost. Bless his holy name!"—(The Christian Companion).

"Cling to Christ, and we will meet again!" Sacred words to Christians over all the world! None have ever clung to that anchor and been shipwrecked. Doubt can never just in the same way. Can't you do it? Just let go everything like fear and doubt, and let yourself fall into the arms of the Saviour who is waiting to receive you, and keep you from all fear of self and the world."

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TEMPERANCE.

WHERE WILLIAM MONROE APPROVED.

Mr. Calvin E. Keach estimates that the millions of homes in this Nation are affected by the drink curse, and that each home averages four persons. He shows how the \$900,000,000 spent for liquor would furnish these millions of people with food, fuel, clothing and a comfortable home, and that the millions of people who are correspondingly afflicted by the demand for \$900,000,000 worth of supplies.

ONE MAN'S STORY.
The Leeburgh trials, says a Pittsburg (Penn.) paper, point a moral and add a tale. It is a sad story. Here were young sons of respected families, of good education (among them a man upon whom fond parents lavished all of parental care, gave him the benefit of a university education, saw him graduate with high distinction and choose an honored profession. He was blessed with a loving wife, had a home that might have been an earthly paradise, saw through the vista of coming years, honors, the love and esteem of his fellow kind. To-day he sits in the gloom of a felon's cell, his fair promise blasted, with no future before him but shame and disgrace. At his side during the trial sat the poor, worn form of an aged father and mother, steeped with grief and woe and grieved unutterably for their erring boy. Oh! the misery of it, the wretched condition! Late hours, bad company, card playing, the awful course of drink indulged in excess, and this the bitter end. Into how many homes will the papers containing this story go? How many will read it who are taking the fatal steps which lead to such tragedy!

A SCOTCH FETTERED BY THE CHAIN.
Dr. George B. Wilson, of the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh, in his book, "Drunkards," denounces as fallacious the belief that the sudden renunciation of alcoholic stimulants by a victim of alcoholism is dangerous, and that it is apt to bring on grave nervous disorders. There are but a few cases in which a real danger exists, and he is not at all in a risk of heart trouble, which may be ignored by all but the physician.

As to the influence of drunkenness in parents upon the children he says that, given a child of an unstable nervous system, which has been inherited from an alcoholic parent, it only requires surroundings which are not effectively provided against temptations to drinking in order to develop the vicious propensity. The intensest parental personality is much the most important environmental factor in molding character, not only because of family arrangements and habits of life, but because of the indulgence of various propensities in the children, but because the whole bearing and attitude of mind of the parent unconsciously furnish just the kind of moral environment calculated to foster in the child the very tendencies required to be checked.

TO MODERATE DRINKERS.
Are you a moderate drinker? No, we don't mean you, as your red nose gives you away badly. We mean that you are: we mean that you are a moderate drinker, and you mean to take the world easy. He apparently is not troubled or worried with unwholesome turns of the body's wheel. He is anxious to get on his feet, and he characterizes the lives of his favored men! He can afford to indulge his moderate drinking! So he thinks, at least, and by his indulgence he endangers his life, and he cultivates the habit in himself and his more unfortunate neighbors. The moderate drinker is a danger to his fellow-men, but he can never undo it. We ask only that he give us his attention—that he think seriously on this question. He is a man of intelligence, and he will give the subject earnest thought, that he is in the wrong. If temperance in drink is a moral and necessary to man's happiness, then the highest form of temperance—total abstinence—is absolutely necessary in order to keep the temperance of the body.

What is meant by the term moderate drinking? Who can define it? It is a lamentable truth that of two men given the same amount of liquor, one will become drunk, while the other becomes so drunk that he will beat his wife and children. How often we hear the expression, "I am a moderate drinker." I have enough! I can drink or let it alone, as I please; and then, poor man, he takes another drink—adds more to his already poisoned system, and turns with pity from his more unfortunate neighbor, who drinks no more often than he, but from the effects of the same quantity he becomes a disorderly, disgraceful drunkard. The quantity then, "in moderation," cannot be defined.

In moderation understood to be the drinking of mild liquors—beer, light wines, etc. This may be the understanding some men have of moderate drinking, and they think these milder drinks contain alcohol? Certainly they do, and their use leads to strong drink. The mild drinks create the desire for alcohol. The drunkard begins on beer and terminates his career with brandy, and the result can be traced to its source, which is the small quantity of alcohol in the milder drinks. The danger in drinking beer or light wine is that by their use the habit is formed, the insatiable craving for alcoholic drinks follows.

It is this craving that has made men beasts, that has made nations every species of madness; that has made him commit every crime in the catalogue, that has made him the epileptic, the paralytic, the lunatic, the idiot. Did I say he made him? And is making him to-day all these things? In this bright city to-day men are sacrificing their health, their peace of mind, their character, everything, to satisfy this craving for liquor. You, moderate drinker, think on these things! Moreover, did you ever reflect on the impurity of these drinks? No, of course, you have not. Well, of the thousands of gallons and barrels sold, not one gallon is pure. Of these thousands sold not one is free from drugs and poisons, sold that men may grow rich at the expense of the lives of their fellow-men.

Moderate drinking, you must understand, you belong! No healthy body needs stimulants of any kind, mild or strong. You, therefore, are poisoning your body, and you are surely led to bad results. You belong to the drinking fraternity, and you must do one of two things—refrain from the use of stimulants, or refusing this you may become a drunkard.

It is said that fifteen per cent. of the moderate drinkers die drunkards, and you are one of this fifteen per cent. The facts explain that all drunkards were only moderate drinkers at first, and that they fell from moderate drinking! If one is the high way to ruin the other is the broad, inviting gateway leading to it.—Western Courier.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.
Too many men try to pull themselves out of trouble with a corker.

During one month the Day and Night Nursery of the W. C. T. U. cared for 1000 children. Of that number there were 298 free of charge.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. furnished barrels of ice water along the line of march of the veterans of the great campaign of the O. A. R. in Indianapolis.

In the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities it is stated that the proportion of crime resulting from intemperance must be set down, as heretofore, at not less than four-fifths.

It appears certain that from seventy to eighty per cent. of crime, eighty to ninety per cent. of poverty, and from ten to forty per cent. of the suicides in most civilized countries are to be ascribed to alcohol.

In our time in Africa one missionary and fifty thousand barrels of water were landed at the same time. From July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891, there were 1,018,561 gallons of rum shipped from Boston to Africa. In 1891 the trade was almost doubled.

Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Peary, Arctic explorers, have both excluded alcoholic drinks from their list of supplies, as not only unnecessary but harmful to the Polar region.

A Loyal Temperance Legion auxiliary to the World's W. C. T. U. has been organized in San Sebastian, Spain, by Miss Anna A. Gordon, for sixteen years. Miss Willard, traveling companion and helper, and a sister of Mrs. Gulick, the American missionary in that place. This is the first white ribbon society in Spain.

It is cited as complimentary that nearly all the monarchs of Europe are attended by American dentists.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

What the Council of Bishops Said in their Quadrennial Address to the Late General Conference in Philadelphia.

The Department of Missions necessarily lies at the foundation of all church organization and propagation, and no ecclesiastical denomination is entitled to any respect which is devoid of a fully-equipped missionary machinery. In the language of a distinguished colleague, Bishop Dickerson: "The subject of Missions is of fundamental importance. The advance and spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, the reaching out of the gospel to take in and embrace the world, is of far more importance than the parceling out of that work which is already firmly established."

The demands of this department deserve the best thought, the most skillful and thorough analysis, that can be given to it. The nature, proportions and scope of the enterprise are but imperfectly apprehended by our ministry, and understood by our people. If the greatness of

Between the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z. Church, submitted to the Annual and Quarterly Conferences and to the membership at large for their disposition.

for all by the Government of its population.

we are convinced with the exact, business-like and tireless man of God, Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, as our president, and he indefatigable and dauntless, Dr. Wm. H. Derrick as our executive officer, we

We do not hesitate to say that our hope of increasing the membership of our congregation to the one million mark is earnestly wished for by the vast church

suppose would provide themselves with some hidden saloons were public saloons abolished by law? Very few, indeed. And yet we hear it said, "Prohibition does not prohibit." Of course it does not, if you do

... by \$100 in 1961 was only one-half
the figure in 1962. The entire expense of
the United States Government are only
one-half what we pay for interlocking
corporate capital of all our National

waste. Send 10 cents with application to
- H. JOHNSON

...of the sum paid to each saloon in this country for drink." Multiply this by 251,000, the number of saloons, and we have the grand total of \$3,750,000 per day, or for 365 days (Sunday being the best day) the stu-

... my life in 1911 was only one-third
... The entire expenses of
... United States Government are only
... one-half what we pay for intoxicants.
... the aggregate capital of all our National
... is about \$100,000,000,000.

waste. Send 10 cents with
collection to